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FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Napoleon Calls upon the South German States to Explain Their Position.

Conflicting Reports as to the Course to be Taken by Russia.

The Formal Declaration of War Received at Berlin.

Position of Prussian Forces on the Rhenish Frontier.

Prospect of Serious Trouble Between France and Great Britain.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 18.—*The Tribune* correspondent telegraphs:

Not one word of Thiers' remarkable speech was allowed to reach England by telegraph. There has been a systematic scheme afoot to deceive Europe and prevent France about the opinions of Europe. The telegrams in English papers during the last week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press, and suppressed the manifestations against war. The press censorship was tested more active and unscrupulous, in spite of its first warning. The English press now, without exception, charges France with the responsibility for war.

It appears that after Grammont's declaration a demand was made for the despatches, which, after refusing to give them, was compelled to avow that France had finally declared war on account of a Prussian despatch, communicating to European courts the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this despatch, time made the basis of war, had not been seen by any French Minister. The government had, in fact, declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that despatch, supplied by two French agents whose names were withheld. When warrant announced the left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extraordinary credit of 500,000,000 francs, the left again sat silent.

Thiers, after declaring his love for his country, and patriotic determination, when the war should be declared, to grant to the government the means of conquering, said: "Our duty is to reduce. The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men. I, for my part, refuse to vote it." Rethink part of the 4th of May, 1866. You refused them to hear me when I sought to show you what was the situation. Now I am compelled then persuade you to listen now. The principal demands of the government has been concealed. Only one copy of the despatch is now in existence. Imprudent passions, and representing shortly the constitutional monarchy. In vain a time for you to break the peace on a mere question of susceptibility? You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of honor. I am not going to govern my country I should have wished to give it time for reflection. I regard this war as an impolitic, unjust, and revolutionary war." After the despatches upon which the declaration of war had been made had been repeatedly demanded, and as often refused, Ollivier said: "I will not read two despatches, but not the signatures, for our agents would be sent away." He then read a part of one despatch containing the refusal of King William to receive the French Ambassador, and despatches from French agents abroad giving the impressions of foreign governments. Ollivier read himself M. Ollivier did not pretend to produce. He concluded by saying: "I go to war with a right heart and confidence in our army. We will be the whole truth. What we could not endure was the semblance of concealment. We go to war with the rejection of our Ambassador, all the more especially because done in the most courteous forms.

Thiers replied to Ollivier: "It is to a blunder we are going the war. Prussia ought to have been attacked in 1866, and not to unite the German States. Then a war would have been legitimate, and we should not have been stationed. To-day the world demands the legitimate position of Prussia, who, has committed a great fault in negotiating with Spain; yet, Prussia, weakened peace, and we have war. If we had still to regulate the destination of Hohenzollern's candidature, I should still be with you. But the question is settled. It is now too late. [Cries of "Too late!"] Prussia had form and substance both. Yet, [Cries of "Prussia demands a Senate"] from the south German States by noon to-day.

Marshal Canrobert commands the first army corps, the Duke of Caussade the second, Bazaine the third, McMahon the fourth, and General Frossard the fifth army. Marshal Niel will command the Imperial Guards and Reserves.

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But Cuffon has been expelled from France.

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The French men-of-war watched the departure of the Prussian iron-clads from England.

The Gazette says the English Government has instructed its Ambassadors to communicate with Gramont on the subject of the neutrality of Holland, which England wishes strengthened.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is stated, has declared on answer from Prussia within an hour of to have intervention with France.

The Prussians guns at Kehl are levelled at the French Custom House, while the French guns are similarly directed against the Prussian Custom House.

All the troops from the Chalons camps are between Metz and Thionville. Marshals Bazaine and Canrobert have left Paris for the front. Emperor Napoleon will co-operate with the French action on the Rhine.

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The Paris papers to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and more efficient organization of the Prussian needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in order.

The *Times* also says: "France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe in a war of which no person living may see the end."

Eloquent addresses in the crowds are received at Berlin from the municipalities of the kingdom.

The Bavarian Chambers have granted the government a credit of 8,000,000 florins.

LONDON, July 18.—The Prussian Government announces the removal of all lights, buoys, and other guides of navigation from the German coast.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following was received by the *Tribune* this evening from its London correspondent, dated 6 o'clock this morning:

The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphed that there was a prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is further excited over the tone of English journals, and strong representations have already been made to the British diplomatic channels. It is threatened that all applications for English engineer or army passes will be refused.

A meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons was held, to-day, at which Mr. Gladstone presided. The principal topic was the expediency of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia. It was finally decided not to call meetings from prominent members supporting the European courts the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this despatch, time made the basis of war, had not been seen by any French Minister. The government had, in fact, declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that despatch, supplied by two French agents whose names were withheld. When warrant announced the left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extraordinary credit of 500,000,000 francs, the left again sat silent.

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LONDON

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Americans Abroad.

The Fourth of July at the American Minister's.

Parliamentary Discussions.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Interesting from Mexico.

Jewellers and

LONDON.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 5, 1870.

July 4, 1870, passed off more quietly in London than any previous anniversary I can call to mind. The day was observed, and in a national way, enjoyed, but there was no bother or fuss about it. In the first place, it is not easy to find out what Americans are in London at any given time. Large numbers go to the Continent, and as for go to Shepherd's Bush, where they are birds of passage. There is all the difference in the world in that respect between London and Paris. Americans thoroughly Londonize. They scarcely wish to see the sights and buildings which make London what it is. The average American who visits Europe considers that London is but a part of the Continent, and he goes to Paris to get a thoroughly foreign impression. Of course, there is a great deal of cosmopolitanism in every fashionable gathering, American or other not cosmopolitan, but the tone of the assembly is English. Take, for instance, the dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the Prince of Wales on the 30th ult. Of the 200 guests who sat down to dine with the Lord Mayor, at least 150 were Englishmen, and the remainder were Americans, Germans, Italians, Russians, Spaniards, Turks, and Chinese. The Americans present were Minister Motley, Mr. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Bonner, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hoe, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Wolfe, and Mr. Wright. The Chinese were Chung Kwo, Chung Ling Su, Chung Tung Pao, Kwo Sung Tao, Lee Hung Chang, Lin Tse Tsin, Pin Chun, Shan Kwei, Tsang Kee Fang, Tsang Lee Ping, Tsang Yung Kwang, Wan Ta Jin, Wang Yung Ning, Yang Yu, Yen Yung Ling, Yin Chang, Yin Kwang Tsien, Yin Lan Fang, Yin Shu Tsung, Yin Tsung, Yin Yung Lin, Yung Kwang, Yung Lu, Yung Wing, and Yung Yin Tang. The Russians present were Count Brunnow, Count Kapnist, Count Kleinmichel, Count Orloff, Count Schouvaloff, Count Stackelberg, Count Tolstoy, Count Wassiltchikoff, Count Zamoyski, Prince Gagarin, Prince Lobanoff, Prince Lvoff, Prince Orloff, Prince Troubetzkoy, Prince Wiasemsky, Baron Brunnow, Baron Meyendorff, Baron Nicolay, Baron Rosen, Baron Stackelberg, Baron Wrangel, Baron Wrede, Baron Ungern Sternberg, Baron Uexkull Gyllenband, Baron Zuylen, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar, Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt van de Haar

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

How the Great Struggle is Regarded in This City.

The German Confidence of Prussia's Success—Committee Meeting.

Desperate Scene in Milly" Near, Siege of Prussia.

The preparations of the struggle between the great European Powers has already produced a profound sensation in this city, which is by no means confined to those of the latter who are Germans, and to have in the utmost grasp of the street in regard to the prospect and the progress of the war. It would be hard to find a man who is not deeply interested in the history of popular opinion on the question. Except among a portion of the Irish, there is no sympathy with the French cause, or any particular pleasure in the prospect of a general meeting tendency. It has not yet to me to be found on the merits of the dispute—a question, but seems to say, "I do it, but